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1		
וַיְהִי בִּימֵי שְׁפֹט הַשֹּׁפְטִים		
וַיְהִי רָעָב בָּאָרֶץ		
וַיֵּלֶךְ אִישׁ מִבֵּית לֶחֶם יְהוּדָה לָגוּר בִּשְׂדֵי מוֹאָב הוּא		
וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּשְׁנֵי בָנָיו:		
וַיְהִי בִּימֵי שְׁפֹט הַשֹּׁפְטִים		
וַיְהִי (הָיָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3ms To be	And it was in the days when the judges ruled
שְׁפֹט (שָׁפַט)	Qal IC To judge	
הַשֹּׁפְטִים (שָׁפַט)	Qal APtc mp To judge	
וַיְהִי רָעָב בָּאָרֶץ		
וַיְהִי (הָיָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3ms To be	And there was a famine in the land
וַיֵּלֶךְ אִישׁ מִבֵּית לֶחֶם יְהוּדָה		
וַיֵּלֶךְ (הָלַךְ)	Qal imperfect WC 3ms To walk/go	And a certain man of the house of bread (Bethlehem) in Judah went
לָגוּר בִּשְׂדֵי מוֹאָב הוּא		
לָגוּר (גּוּר)	Qal IC To sojourn	To sojourn in the fields of Moab
וְאִשְׁתּוֹ וּשְׁנֵי בָנָיו:		
בָּנָיו (בֵּן)	Noun + 3ms PS His sons	And his wife and his two sons

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2
וְשֵׁם הָאִישׁ אֱלִימֶלֶךְ וְשֵׁם אִשְׁתּוֹ נָעֳמִי וְשֵׁם שְׁנֵי־בָנָיו מַחְלוֹן וְכִלְיוֹן אֶפְרָתִים מִבֵּית לֶחֶם יְהוּדָה וַיָּבֹאוּ שְׂדֵי־מוֹאָב וַיִּהְיוּ־שָׁם׃
And the name of the man (was) Elimelech And the name of his wife (was) Naomi And the names of his two sons (were) Mahlon and Chilion of Ephraim from Bethlehem of Judah And they went to the fields of Moab And they were there. (LSB/ESV: remained there)

וַיָּבֹאוּ (בּוֹא)	Qal imperfect WC 3mp To go
וַיִּהְיוּ (הָיָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3mp To be

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3	
וַיָּמָת אֱלִימֶלֶךְ אִישׁ נָעֳמִי וַתִּשָּׁאֵר הִיא וּשְׁנֵי בָנֶיהָ׃	
And Elimelech, the husband of Naomi, died And she was left, she and her two sons.	
וַיָּמָת (מוּת)	Qal imperfect 3ms To die
וַתִּשָּׁאֵר (שָׁאַר)	Qal imperfect 3fs To remain
הִיא (הוּא)	Pronoun 3fs She

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4	
וַיִּשְׂאוּ לָהֶם נָשִׁים מֹאֲבִיּוֹת שֵׁם הָאַחַת עָרְפָּה וְשֵׁם הַשֵּׁנִית רוּת וַיֵּשְׁבוּ שָׁם כְּעֶשֶׂר שָׁנִים׃	
And they took to themselves Moabite wives The name of one was Orpah And the name of the other was Ruth And they dwelled there around ten years.	
וַיִּשְׂאוּ (נָשָׂא)	Qal imperfect WC 3mp To take/lift up
הָאַחַת (אֶחָד)	One
הַשֵּׁנִית (שֵׁנִי)	Adj ordinal number fs Of the other
וַיֵּשְׁבוּ (יָשַׁב)	Qal imperfect WC 3mp To dwell

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5	
וַיָּמֻ֥תוּ גַּם־שְׁנֵיהֶ֖ם מַחְל֣וֹן וְכִלְי֑וֹן וַתִּשָּׁאֵ֤ר הָאִשָּׁה֙ מִשְּׁנֵ֣י יְלָדֶ֔יהָ וּמֵאִישָֽׁהּ׃	
And also both of them, Mahlon and Chilion, died. *So* the woman was left without her two sons and without her husband	
וַיָּמֻתוּ (מוּת)	Qal imperfect WC 3mp To die
שְׁנֵיהֶם (שְׁנַיִם)	Adj Cardinal number masc dual Constr + 3mp PS *Both of them*
וַתִּשָּׁאֵר (שָׁאַר)	Niphal imperfect WC 3fs To remain/be left over

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6
וַתָּקָם הִיא וְכַלֹּתֶיהָ וַתָּשָׁב מִשְּׂדֵי מוֹאָב כִּי שָׁמְעָה בִּשְׂדֵה מוֹאָב כִּי־פָקַד יְהוָה אֶת־עַמּוֹ לָתֶת לָהֶם לָחֶם׃
And she arose with her daughters in law And she returned from the fields of Moab Because she had heard in the fields of Moab Because the LORD had visited his people to give bread to them

וַתָּקָם (קוּם)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To rise Qal: preformative pathach, R1 qamets, can't be Niphal bec no Nun in R1 qaf Hollow verb (Waw or Yod is R2)
וְכַלֹּתֶיהָ (כַּלָּה)	Waw conjunction + Noun fp Constr + 3fs PS With her daughters in law
וַתָּשָׁב (שׁוּב)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To return
שָׁמְעָה (שָׁמַע)	Qal perfect 3fs To hear
פָּקַד (פָּקַד)	Qal perfect 3ms To visit
לָתֶת (נָתַן)	Qal IC To give Note 1
לָהֶם	Prep + 3mp PS
לָחֶם (לֶחֶם)	Noun ds Absolute

The form לָתֶת is highly irregular because the root נָתַן is a Pe Nun verb (its first radical is a nun, which often assimilates or disappears in various conjugations) and a Lamed Nun verb (its final radical is also a nun, which can also assimilate).

In the infinitive construct form:

The initial nun (נ) of the root (נ-ת-ן) drops out.

An extra tav (ת) is inserted as part of the infinitive pattern for this specific class of irregular verbs (along with לָלֶכֶת "to go" and לָדַעַת "to know").

The result is the form תֵת, which, with the lamed prefix, becomes לָתֶת.

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7	
וַתֵּצֵא מִן־הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר הָיְתָה־שָּׁמָּה וּשְׁתֵּי כַלֹּתֶיהָ עִמָּהּ וַתֵּלַכְנָה בַּדֶּרֶךְ לָשׁוּב אֶל־אֶרֶץ יְהוּדָה׃	
So she went from the place where she was With her two daughters in law And they went on the way to return to the land of Judah	
וַתֵּצֵא (יָצָא)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To go
הָיְתָה (הָיָה)	Qal perfect 3fs
שָּׁמָּה (שָׁם)	Adverb + directional He ✓ There (*where* she was)
וּשְׁתֵּי (שְׁנַיִם)	Cardinal number df Constr Two
כַּלֹּתֶיהָ (כַּלָּה)	Noun fp Constr + 3fs PS Daughters in law
וַתֵּלַכְנָה (הָלַךְ)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp 3fp: נָה postformative + preformative To walk
לָשׁוּב (שׁוּב)	Qal IC To return

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8	
וַתֹּ֤אמֶר נָעֳמִי֙ לִשְׁתֵּ֣י כַלֹּתֶ֔יהָ לֵ֣כְנָה שֹּׁ֔בְנָה אִשָּׁ֖ה לְבֵ֣ית אִמָּ֑הּ יַ֤עַשׂ יְהוָה֙ עִמָּכֶ֣ם חֶ֔סֶד כַּאֲשֶׁ֥ר עֲשִׂיתֶ֖ם עִם־הַמֵּתִ֥ים וְעִמָּדִֽי׃	
And Naomi said to her two daughters in law, "Go, return, each of you to her mother's house May the LORD show lovingkindness with you Just as you have shown with the dead and with me.	
וַתֹּ֤אמֶר (אָמַר)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs
לֵ֣כְנָה (הָלַךְ)	Qal imperative 2fp plural: נָה prefix
שֹּׁ֔בְנָה (שׁוּב)	Qal imperative 2fp plural: נָה prefix
אִשָּׁ֖ה (אִשָּׁה)	Noun fs Each of you
אִמָּ֑הּ (אֵם)	Noun fs Construct + 3fs PS Her mother's
יַ֤עַשׂ (עָשָׂה)	Qal imperfect (jussive) 3ms Jussive: preformative pathach, R2 reduced To show Note
עֲשִׂיתֶ֖ם (עָשָׂה)	Qal perfect 2mp 2mp: hireq yod + תֶּם To show
הַמֵּתִ֥ים (מוּת)	Qal APtc mp
וְעִמָּדִֽי	Conj + Prep + 1cs PS

Note: The shortening of the final vowel (qamets in the regular imperfect ya'aseh form becomes segol or disappears, leaving only the consonant śin in the written form) is characteristic of the jussive mood or when combined with the vav consecutive (e.g., וַיַּעַשׂ wayyáʿaś "and he made/did"). The provided form yáʿaś without the vav is a standalone jussive or possibly a regular imperfect in a specific poetic context.

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9	
יִתֵּן יְהוָה לָכֶם וּמְצֶאןָ מְנוּחָה אִשָּׁה בֵּית אִישָׁהּ וַתִּשַּׁק לָהֶן וַתִּשֶּׂאנָה קוֹלָן וַתִּבְכֶּינָה׃	intentionally bad grammar to reflect — someone she is emotionally distressed
May ~~will~~ give The LORD ~~will~~ grant to you And find you rest, each in the house of her husband." *Then* she kissed them And they lifted up their voices And they wept.	so that you find rest
יִתֵּן (נָתַן)	Qal imperfect 3ms To grant/give jussive - context
וּמְצֶאןָ (מָצָא)	Qal imperative 2fp Imperative: R2 shewah, R3 seghol III-Aleph To find out 2fp: *find you all* Note
מְנוּחָה (נוּחַ)	Noun ds Abs Rest
אִשָּׁה (אִשָּׁה)	Noun fs Abs Each
בֵּית (בַּיִת)	Prep + Noun ms Construct
אִישָׁהּ (אִישׁ)	Noun ms Constr + 3fs PS Her huband
וַתִּשַּׁק (נָשַׁק)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To kiss
וַתִּשֶּׂאנָה (נָשָׂא)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp
קוֹלָן (קוֹל)	Noun ms Constr + 3fp PS
וַתִּבְכֶּינָה (בָּכָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp To lift up
מָצְאוּ (Note)	Qal imperfect WC 3mp

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10	
וַתֹּאמַרְנָה־לָּהּ כִּי־אִתָּךְ נָשׁוּב לְעַמֵּךְ׃	
And they said to her, "Because we will return with you to your people."	
וַתֹּאמַרְנָה (אָמַר)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp To say
אִתָּךְ (אֵת)	Prep + 2fs PS With you
נָשׁוּב (שׁוּב)	~~Niphal~~ imperfect 1cp To return

Adversative כִּי - ABC - pg 163(g)

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11	
וַתֹּאמֶר נָעֳמִי שֹׁבְנָה בְנֹתַי לָמָּה תֵלַכְנָה עִמִּי הַעוֹד־לִי בָנִים בְּמֵעַי וְהָיוּ לָכֶם לַאֲנָשִׁים׃	
But Naomi said, "Return my daughters Why would you go with me (Would) I (have) sons in my womb again? (LSB/ESV: Have I yet sons in my womb?) And would they be to you as husbands?	
וַתֹּאמֶר (אָמַר)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To say
שֹׁבְנָה (שׁוּב)	Qal imperative 2fp Fp: נָה To return
תֵלַכְנָה (הָלַךְ)	Qal imperfect 3fs To go
הַעוֹד	Interrogative particle + Adv
בְנֹתַי (בַּת)	Noun fp Constr + 1cs PS My daughters
בָנִים (בֵּן)	Noun mp Sons
בְּמֵעַי (מֵעֶה)	Prep + Noun mp Constr + 1cs PS womb
וְהָיוּ (הָיָה)	Qal perfect WC 3cp To be

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12	
שֹׁבְנָה בְנֹתַי לֵכְנָה כִּי זָקַנְתִּי מִהְיוֹת לְאִישׁ כִּי אָמַרְתִּי יֶשׁ־לִי תִקְוָה גַּם הָיִיתִי הַלַּיְלָה לְאִישׁ וְגַם יָלַדְתִּי בָנִים:	
Return my daughters go Because I am too old to have a husband If I said to myself (I have) hope If I had a husband tonight And if I also bore sons,	
שׁוּב (שֹׁבְנָה)	Qal imperative 2fp To return
בַּת (בְּנֹתַי)	Noun fp + 1cs PS
הָלַךְ (לֵכְנָה)	Qal imperative 2fp To go
זָקֵן (זָקַנְתִּי)	Qal perfect 1cs To be old
הָיָה (מִהְיוֹת)	Qal IC Prep + Verb To be
אָמַר (אָמַרְתִּי)	Qal perfect 1cs To say
תִּקְוָה (תִּקְוָה)	Noun fs Hope
הָיָה (הָיִיתִי)	Qal perfect 1cs To be/have
יָלַד (יָלַדְתִּי)	Qal perfect 1cs To give birth

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13
הֲלָהֵן תְּשַׂבֵּרְנָה עַד אֲשֶׁר יִגְדָּלוּ הֲלָהֵן תֵּעָגֵנָה לְבִלְתִּי הֱיוֹת לְאִישׁ אַל בְּנֹתַי כִּי־מַר־לִי מְאֹד מִכֶּם כִּי־יָצְאָה בִי יַד־יְהוָה׃
Therefore, would you wait Until they would grow up? Therefore, would you refrain from having a husband? No, my daughters. Because it is more bitter for me (than) for you Because the hand of the LORD went against me

הֲלָהֵן (לָהֵן)	Interrogative particle + Conjunction/Adverb *Therefore* Note
תְּשַׂבֵּרְנָה (שָׂבַר)	Piel imperfect 2fp Piel (intensive/causative): R2 dagesh, tsere R2 2fp: preformative 2nd person, postformative נָה fp To wait
יִגְדָּלוּ (גָּדַל)	Qal imperfect 3mp To be grown/great
הֲלָהֵן (לָהֵן)	Interrogative particle + Conjunction/Adverb *Therefore* Note
תֵּעָגֵנָה (עָגַן)	Niphal imperfect 2fp To refrain (from marriage) Niphal: tsere preformative Niphal: passive/reflexive/reciprocal 2nd person: תּ preformative Fp: נָה postformative
הֱיוֹת (הָיָה)	Qal IC To have/be
מַר (מָרַר)	Qal perfect 3ms To grieve/be bitter
יָצְאָה (יָצָא)	Qal perfect 3fs To go out

The form הֲלָהֵן (hălāhēn) is a compound word made up of two elements and is found primarily in the Book of Ruth 1:13. It is parsed as follows:

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Part 1: The Interrogative Prefix

הֲ (hă-): This is the he interrogative particle. It is prefixed to a word to turn the statement into a question. It translates to "(Is/Are...?)", "(Will you...?)", or "Indeed?".

Part 2: The Conjunction/Adverb

לָהֵן (lāhēn): This word is a conjunction or inferential particle meaning "therefore," "on this account," or "for this reason".

Overall Meaning and Function:

When combined, הֲלָהֵן is an interrogative adverbial phrase used to pose a rhetorical question that expects a "no" answer.

It translates to "Would you therefore...?" or "[Is it] therefore [that you would...]".

In the context of Ruth 1:13, Naomi uses this intense form to link her previous statement (about her inability to bear more sons) to the absurdity of her daughters-in-law waiting for that impossible scenario: "Would you therefore wait until they were grown?"

14	
וַתִּשֶּׂנָה קוֹלָן וַתִּבְכֶּינָה עוֹד וַתִּשַּׁק עָרְפָּה לַחֲמוֹתָהּ וְרוּת דָּבְקָה בָּהּ׃	
Then they lifted up their voices And they wept again And Orpah kissed her mother in law But Ruth clung to her.	
וַתִּשֶּׂנָה (נָשָׂא)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp To lift up Qal: assimilated nun is R1 dagesh Fp: nah postformative
קוֹלָן (קוֹל)	Noun ms Constr + 3fp PS
וַתִּבְכֶּינָה (בָּכָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp (nah postformative) To weep Qal: assimilated He is R2 dagesh
וַתִּשַּׁק (נָשַׁק)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To kiss
לַחֲמוֹתָהּ (חָמוֹת)	Noun fs Constr Mother in law
דָּבְקָה (דָּבַק)	Qal perfect 3fs

Ruth written during pd of Aramaic dominancy during early exile
Ruth intentional counter to Ezr-Neh concern w/ mixed marriage
↳ counter theology to Ezra-Nehemiah
Ruth ends w/ genealogy leading to David ⇒ worth all of it?
JB: could have been written in exilic / post exilic period

15	
וַתֹּאמֶר הִנֵּה שָׁבָה יְבִמְתֵּךְ אֶל־עַמָּהּ וְאֶל־אֱלֹהֶיהָ שׁוּבִי אַחֲרֵי יְבִמְתֵּךְ׃	
Then she said, "Look, your sister in law has returned to her people and to her gods Return after your sister in law."	
וַתֹּאמֶר (אָמַר)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To say
שָׁבָה (שוּב) - bicon	Qal perfect 3fs could also be Zal Pte fs
יְבִמְתֵּךְ (יְבֵמֶת)	Noun fs Constr + 2fs PS *Sister in law*
שׁוּבִי (שוּב) Not שַׁבְתִּי	Qal imperative 2fs To return Not perfect as no תִּי- postformative
יְבִמְתֵּךְ (יְבֵמֶת)	Noun fs Constr + 2fs PS *Sister in law*

bicon Zal P & Zal Pte fs wanted

16
וַתֹּאמֶר רוּת אַל־תִּפְגְּעִי־בִי לְעָזְבֵךְ לָשׁוּב מֵאַחֲרָיִךְ כִּי אֶל־אֲשֶׁר תֵּלְכִי אֵלֵךְ וּבַאֲשֶׁר תָּלִינִי אָלִין עַמֵּךְ עַמִּי וֵאלֹהַיִךְ אֱלֹהָי:
But Ruth said, "Do not urge me to leave you to return from (following) after you Because where you will go, I will go And where you will lodge, I will lodge Your people (shall be) my people And your God (shall be) my God."

(אָמַר) וַתֹּאמֶר	Qal imperfect WC 3fs
(פָּגַע) תִּפְגְּעִי	Qal imperfect (jussive) 2fs 2fs: ti postformative To urge/meet/encounter/strike/appeal to
(עָזַב) לְעָזְבֵךְ	Qal IC To leave
(שׁוּב) לָשׁוּב	Qal IC To return
(אַחַר) מֵאַחֲרָיִךְ	Prep + Prep + 2fs PS
(הָלַךְ) תֵּלְכִי	Qal imperfect 2fs To go
(הָלַךְ) אֵלֵךְ	Qal imperfect 1cs To go
(לין) תָּלִינִי	Qal imperfect 2fs To lodge/remain overnight
(לין) אָלִין	Qal imperfect 1cs To lodge/remain overnight

17	
בַּאֲשֶׁר תָּמוּתִי אָמוּת וְשָׁם אֶקָּבֵר כֹּה יַעֲשֶׂה יְהוָה לִי וְכֹה יֹסִיף כִּי הַמָּוֶת יַפְרִיד בֵּינִי וּבֵינֵךְ׃	
Where you will die I will die And there I will be buried. Thus the LORD will do to me <ESV: May the LORD do so to me> And also he will add <ESV: And more also> *If* (anything but) death (ms Subj) will part me and you - or indeed death will separate Lyne	
תָּמוּתִי (מות)	Qal imperfect 2fs To die
אָמוּת (מות)	Qal imperfect 1cs To die
אֶקָּבֵר (קָבַר)	Niphal (R1 dagesh) imperfect 1cs To bury
כֹּה (כֹּה)	Adverb *So/thus*
יַעֲשֶׂה (עָשָׂה)	Qal imperfect 3ms - jussive - oath formula To do
וְכֹה (כֹּה)	Conj + Adverb *And also*
יֹסִיף (יָסַף) - reinforce the oath formula	Hiphil imperfect 3ms Hollow verb (irregular) Imperfect (no perfect): Preformative holem + R2 hireq yod? + no perfect postformatives To add to/more
יַפְרִיד (פָּרַד)	Hiphil imperfect 3ms To part
בֵּינִי (בַּיִן)	Prep + 1cs PS
וּבֵינֵךְ (בַּיִן)	Conj + Prep + 2fs PS

18	
וַתֵּ֣רָא כִּֽי־מִתְאַמֶּ֥צֶת הִ֖יא לָלֶ֣כֶת אִתָּ֑הּ וַתֶּחְדַּ֖ל לְדַבֵּ֥ר אֵלֶֽיהָ׃	
So she saw That she (was) determined to go with her And she ceased to speak to her.	
וַתֵּ֣רָא (רָאָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs
מִתְאַמֶּ֥צֶת (אָמֵץ)	Hithpael APtc fs To be determined/strong
לָלֶ֣כֶת (הָלַךְ)	Qal IC To walk
וַתֶּחְדַּ֖ל (חָדַל)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs Qal: dagesh in R2 due to Waw? To leave off/cease/stop/refrain Note
לְדַבֵּ֥ר (דָּבַר)	Piel (R2 dagesh) IC To speak

The specific vowel pattern (segol under the tav and patach under the dalet) is characteristic of the Qal imperfect/vav consecutive form for this type of sound verb root.

The dagesh in the dalet of the verb form וַתֶּחְדַּל is a dagesh forte (strong dagesh), which indicates that the consonant is doubled.

This doubling is a direct grammatical consequence of the vav consecutive (ו):

The vav consecutive requires the following verb to be in the imperfect tense form.

In the imperfect tense with a vav consecutive, the first consonant of the verb root (if it is a letter that can accept a dagesh, and not a guttural) generally receives a dagesh forte to compensate for a vowel shortening or an ancient phonetic change triggered by the vav prefix.

The structure wat-teḥdal essentially pronounces the dalet twice, although it is written as a single letter with a dot: tehaddal. This doubling closes the preceding syllable.

The presence of the dagesh in the dalet in this position is a key morphological marker of the vav consecutive conjugation.

Ruth 1:1-22
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19	
וַתֵּלַכְנָה שְׁתֵּיהֶם עַד־בֹּאָנָה בֵּית לָחֶם וַיְהִי כְּבֹאָנָה בֵּית לָחֶם וַתֵּהֹם כָּל־הָעִיר עֲלֵיהֶן וַתֹּאמַרְנָה הֲזֹאת נָעֳמִי׃	
So they went, the two of them, until they came to Bethlehem And it was as they came to Bethlehem And all the city was stirred about them And (the women) said, "(Is) this to Naomi?"	
וַתֵּלַכְנָה (הָלַךְ)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp To go/walk
בְּבֹאָנָה (בּוֹא)	Qal IC (GAI: Qal imperative 2fp) Hollow verb (Waw or Yod as R2) To come/enter
וַיְהִי (הָיָה)	Qal imperfect WC 3ms To be
כְּבֹאָנָה (בּוֹא)	Qal IC (GAI: Qal imperative 2fp) Prep + Verb To come/enter
וַתֵּהֹם (הוּם) OR (הָמַם)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs (city is fs) To be stirred
הֲזֹאת	Interrogative particle + Demonstrative Pronoun fs
וַתֹּאמַרְנָה (אָמַר)	Qal imperfect WC 3fp To say

20	
וַתֹּאמֶר אֲלֵיהֶן אַל־תִּקְרֶאנָה לִי נָעֳמִי קְרֶאן לִי מָרָא כִּי־הֵמַר שַׁדַּי לִי מְאֹד׃	
And she said to them (the women) Do not call me Naomi Call me Mara (Bitter) Because the Almighty dealt very bitterly with me.	
וַתֹּאמֶר (אָמַר)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To say
תִּקְרֶאנָה (קָרָא)	Qal imperfect (jussive) 2fp To call
קְרֶאן (קָרָא)	Qal imperative 2fp To call
הֵמַר (מָרַר)	Hiphil (causative) perfect 3ms To be bitter

21	
אֲנִי מְלֵאָה הָלַכְתִּי וְרֵיקָם הֱשִׁיבַנִי יְהוָה לָמָּה תִקְרֶאנָה לִי נָעֳמִי וַיהוָה עָנָה בִּי וְשַׁדַּי הֵרַע לִי׃	
"I went out full And empty the LORD returned me <LSB: has caused me to return> Why do you call me Naomi? The LORD has answered against me And the Almighty has brought calamity to me." <LSB: against me; ESV: to me>	
הָלַכְתִּי (הָלַךְ)	Qal perfect 1cs To go out
וְרֵיקָם (רֵיק)	Adv empty
הֱשִׁיבַנִי (שׁוּב)	Hiphil perfect 3ms + 1cs PS
תִקְרֶאנָה (קָרָא)	Qal imperfect 2fp To call
עָנָה (עָנָה)	Qal perfect 3ms To answer/respond/testify
הֵרַע (רָעַע)	Hiphil perfect 3ms To be calamitous/be wicked

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22
וַתָּשָׁב נָעֳמִי וְרוּת הַמּוֹאֲבִיָּה כַלָּתָהּ עִמָּהּ הַשָּׁבָה מִשְּׂדֵי מוֹאָב וְהֵמָּה בָּאוּ בֵּית לָחֶם בִּתְחִלַּת קְצִיר שְׂעֹרִים׃
So Naomi returned And Ruth the Moabite her daughter in law with her Who returned from the fields of Moab And they came to Bethlehem at the beginning of the barley harvest.

וַתָּשָׁב (שׁוּב)	Qal imperfect WC 3fs To return
כַלָּתָהּ (כַּלָּה)	Noun fs Constr + 3fs PS Daughter in law
הַשָּׁבָה (שׁוּב)	GAI: Qal APtc fs (BLB: Qal perfect 3fs) To return Note
וְהֵמָּה (הֵם)	Conj + Pers Pronoun 3mp They
בָּאוּ (בּוֹא)	Qal perfect 3cp To come/enter/go
בִּתְחִלַּת (תְּחִלָּה)	Noun fs Constr At the beginning
שְׂעֹרִים (שְׂעֹרָה)	Noun fp Barley

The dagesh (dot) in the first radical shin is a dagesh forte that results from the assimilation of an ancient nun that was part of the original definite article prefix pattern for participles.